## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR. 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .-- KIT, THE ARKANSAS

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.-BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERY .- PONT-THE FEMALE

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. -

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Eroadway.-THE EMOTIONAL PLAY OF EAST LYNNE, GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway. -THE GREAT DRAMA

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 25d at , between 5th and 6th ava. -

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th at. -Perform

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATSE, Brooklyn.-BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d et., between 6th and 7th avs. NEGRO MINSTRELSY, Ac.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, corner 28th

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS'

TERRACE GARDEN, Firty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third ava ... GRAND GALA CONCERT.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.

## TRIPLE SHEET New York, Tuesday, June 6, 1871.

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10—The Military Academy: Brigham's Hopeful and Lord Napier Escape Slaugater; Beginning of the Examination of the Graduates—the Naval Academy—Masonry—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

11—Advertisements.

THE CASE OF THE LIGHT WEIGHT prize fighters, Jim Collins and Billy Edwards, who were sent up for a year by Judge Dowling, is to be reviewed by the Supreme Court, General Term. We hope the light weights will have to wait in prison their full terms, notwith-

"ANDY JOHNSON" FOR CONGRESS .- In the First district of Tennessee the democrats are talking of running "Andy Johnson" for Congress. Let them do it. They can surely elect him, and he is just the man wanted in the House of Representatives to take care of General Ben Butler and the constitution.

TROUBLE AMONG THE ALABAMA REPUBLI-CANS.-The Republican State Committee of Alabama have addressed a letter to President Grant protesting against the changes recently made in the Mobile Custom House, alleging that men of good character have been displaced to make room for bad men. Senator Spencer comes in for a full share of blame for the existing troubles.

THE WESTERN REPUBLICAN PRESS AND THE NEW DEMOCRATIC DEPARTURE. - We give a few extracts from our republican exchanges In the West, showing the view they take of the new democratic departure in Ohio. The sentiment exhibited shows that, while the republicans are disposed to regard the new departure with some degree of levity, they do not intend to treat it with contempt.

A GREAT RATTLING AMONG THE DEV Bones .- The inspired leader of the Ohio democracy on their new departure said, the bther day, in a speech at Cleveland :- "In the walley of vision there were many bones, and they were very dry. And the spirit said, 'Can these bones live?' And we prophesied, and there was a noise and a shaking among the dry bones, and breath came into them, and they lived and stood upon their feet, an exceeding great army-the army of the democracy rallied again." So much for accepting negro suffrage. Now-unless he can cail to life again the dry bones of a thonsand battle fields-let Jeff Davis retire.

THE CABLE TO CHINA. - Another link in the "girdle round the earth" has been completed. The cable from Singapore to Hong Kong has been successfully laid and is now in working order. London, and, of course, New York and San Francisco, are in daily communication with China, and the time is rapidly approaching when the globe will be encircled by a telegraphic wire. There is a great gap yet to be filled, however. The space between Chips and our Pacific coast has yet to be overcome; but those who have accomplished that which only a few years ago was deemed an Impossibility will, sooner or later, finish the great work. California must be put in commication with Japan and China, via the Sandwich Islands. No part of the great chain must be left open. We must know everything from everywhere as soon as it occurs, and, as the world moves, the time is not far distant when such will be the condition

The French Republic-Father Hyacinthe on the Latin Races and Nineteenth Cen-

Is a republican government in France possible? Can and will M. Thiers honestly make the experiment? These questions are in the minds of people everywhere. Of course they can only be answered speculatively, and almost every one will endeavor to reason them out according to the bias of his mind or wishes-the monarchist or imperialist arguing against the probability of establishing a republic and the hopeful republican in favor. From our independent position we can take a more impartial and broader view of the matter than the people of France or of Europe, who are partially blinded by their prejudices and the passions which the extraordinary events of the time have evoked.

A republic in France is possible, and, judgng from existing circumstances, that form of government is as likely to be established as either a monarchy under the old Bourbon line, or Orleanists, or the empire under a regency or the restoration of Napoleon. The very rivalry of the different aspirants for the throne, especially that between the Bourbons and the Bonapartists, will conduce to the establishment of a republic. If M. Thiers honestly desires to give the republican government a fair trial-and he has emphatically declared that to be his intention-the conflict and plottings of the royalists and imperialists will aid him in that object. Their divisions and rival claims would strengthen his hands. The mass of the people would prefer, no doubt, to see the existing republican government perpetuated than to run the risk of more changes, and, in the end probably, of more bloody revo-

While we and the civilized world have condemned the Commune of Paris for making war on the republican government chosen by the nation, and for its deeds of atrocity and Vandalism, we do not sight of the fact that to a certain extent it was contending for a sound principle of government. The Parisians were aware that the inherent evil of all the governments of France, under the empire, monarchy or republic, was excessive centralization, and that this led in turns to despotism and bloody revolutions. To cure this they claimed local self-government as far as this could be compatible with unity and proper strength in the central government. They wanted municipal and local privileges similar to those we enjoy and that are enjoyed in a great measure in England. They understood that these made the surest foundation of liberty, that experience had proved them to be so, and that there was no hope of decentralizing the government of France in any other way. Unfortunately the leaders of the Commune did not confine themselves to this simple object, but brought into the foreground in connection with that their dangerous theories for the reconstruction of society which threaten the rights of property and of individuals. It is but fair to say, however, that the revolutionists of the Commune were more moderate and did not go so far in this respect as the revolutionists of 1848, or as some of those of 1790, who declared all property theft. With all the Vandalism there was not that rampant socialism and communism which characterized former revolutions.

Then, the Parisians in the late frightful strucule distrusted the Versailles government of M. Theirs. They remembered the many times they had been cheated by their leaders, by the Bonapartes and the monarchists in disguise, and how they had been slaughtered like cattle in the coups d'état of usurpers. Smartsian war Napoleon had brought upon them-a war which the democrats of Paris and the men of the Commune opposed-they were not willing to trust the ancient minister of Louis Philippe, a man whom they believed to be a monarchist at heart. They were apprehensive that he would sell them out to the monarchy or empire again. Hence their clamor for local self-government, the control of the national guard, and the removal of the government from Versailles to Paris. It should be borne in mind, too, that the largest part of the people who fought so heroically in Paris belonged to the respectable and industrious classes. Of course a great many of the scum of society came to the surface, as they do on all such occasions, to take a part in the fight, but the bulk of those who fought were not robbers or murderers. The mass were contending for a principle, however mistaken they might have been and however much their conduct deserves condemnation. M. Theirs had promised to be true to the republic, and the Parisians ought to have tested his sincerity before making war on his govern-

We think it is in the power of M. Theirs to establish a republic in France. The monarchical and imperialist factions contending with each will, as we have said, rather assist him than not, if that be his object. The Commune is no obstacle now. Indeed, if he should be wise and patriotic enough to throw overboard the monarchists and imperialists, and should make a determined effort to establish the republic the Parisians who have been fighting against his government would probably rally to support him. A republic in France has never had a fair trial. From one cause or another both the first and second empires, as well as the Orleans and old Bourbon monarchies, falled. Has not the time come to fairly try a republic? Will M. Thiers look at the matter in this light? He can make himself a greater man by establishing the republic than by turning over France to

the monarchy or empire. The world has advanced in every way, and particularly in political intelligence, within the last century. The masses of mankind are becoming educated rapidly by means of the press, the telegraph, facilities of travelling, and other agencies of our modern civilization. The American republic has become the great beacon light of the nations. It shows them the way to freedom, equality and good government. It is reacting powerfully upon old Europe. The people there who have sat in darkness and under despotism for ages feel the impulse of republicanism here. The overthrow of the old monarchy in France in the revolution of 1789 was the result in a great measure of the establishment of the American republic. The successive revolu-LI Europe since may be traced

chiefly to the same cause and to the wonderful development of our free republican institu-This is the element that is moving betions. neath the crust of all the old societies and institutions of Europe and rocking them to their foundations. It is a political and moral earthquake. The modern Cæsars, emperors, kings and aristocracies may try over and over again to break the force of republican ideas, and, after revolutions and wars, to reconstruct society upon the old basis; but all their efforts will be in vain. Political slavery cannot exist long any more than domestic slavery. If France should remain a republic all Europe will soon be convulsed with aspirations for liberty, and the monarchies and aristocracles will be swept away. Their colossal armiestheir millions of armed men-cannot save them. With the press, telegraph, steam power, general enlightenment and other agencies of civilization it is impossible that the world can go back. It must advance, and the greatest result of that advancement will be the freedom, elevation and improved condition of the masses of mankind

Father Hyacinthe, in a letter recently pub-

lished in the Gaulois, the points of which we

published yesterday in a telegram from Paris, seems to comprehend the movements of the age and the evils that underlie society. After referring to the sympathy Italy feels for France, and advising the union of the Latin races as a necessary balance of power in Europe to the growing preponderance of the Germans and Slaves, he strikes at the causes of the civil war in Paris. "The acts of the Commune," he says, "were the result of the negation of God by the people." While fighting for what they deemed a republican principle and a principle of local self-government, the people were led to frightful atrocities, because they had no faith in and were not under the restraints of religion. Seeing that the priests are, for the most part, the supporters of monarchy and despotism, they revolt at and will have no religion at all. The Church, Father Hyacinthe says, has failed in its mission. "It has been too much occupied with dogmatic questions and little with the instruction of its flock." This is why the people have no God, or say it is impossible to believe in or love Him. Why will not the Church (and here we mean all churches, Protestant and Catholic alike) become the ally and teacher of the people? Why should it be the supporter of monarchy, absolutism, and the privileged few, as against the many? What vast good would result to the world if the Church would take up the cause of the people and see that they be educated. This is the great problem of the age. If the Church will not march with the progress of the times and the aspirations of the people, bloody revolutions and anarchy must be the consequence, and the Church must fall. It cannot command the respect of mankind and continue to have influence if it sustains tyranny and ignores the wants of the people. To become eminently useful and to support order with progress the Church should favor republican ideas, for that would be in accordance with the spirit and tendency of the age. Above all, rulers and the priests of all denominations should see that the people be educated.

The French Assembly and the Bourbons. A cable despatch which we print this morning announces that the debate on the validity of the election of the Orleans Princes to the National Assembly was postponed, yesterday, at the request of M. Thiers, who stated that the committee having the matter in charge bad not arrived at a decision. The impression is, however, that the result of the vote following the debate will be the abrogation of the decree which exiles the Bourbon Princes. It is generally felt-and the newspapers confess it-that such a course will result in the restoration of the Bourbons. That the present aspect of things is in favor of the Bourbon restoration we cannot deny. It is our opinion, however, that the abrogation of the decree which exiles the Bourbons will not satisfy the French people unless the Bonapartes are put on a similar footing. If it is permitted to the Bourbons, younger and older, to return to France and take part in the reconstruction of their unfortunate fatherland, there is no good reason known to us why the Bonaparte family should not have extended to them a like privilege. The prospect of the republic, we are sorry to say, is not yet bright. The Bourbon star for the present is in the ascendant. But he would be a bold man who would say that the miserable failure of the second empire has absolutely destroyed the cause or obliterated the memories which are associated with the name of Bonaparte. President Thiers has a big task on hand. Let us hope that he will prove himself equal to the heavy demands which are made upon him. As a historian he has already made his name immortal. As a statesman he has once

more found his opportunity. THE EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM OF STORM SIGNALS by the Signal Bureau at Washington is a highly commendable improvement upon an already admirable arrangement. It is intended now to erect an observatory or tower on one of the highest buildings in lower Broadway, where, by the aid of the signal staffs, dials, balls and other instruments used by the Signal Corps, the state of the weather and its general probabilities will be given to the public two or three times a day. The importance of this arrangement to our seagoing vessels and to shippers, as well as to business men and pleasure parties, can be seen without further comment.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR .- our own New York Tyng-has gone to Chicago to give aid and comfort to his rebellious brother, the Rev. Mr. Cheney, who has been cast out of the Episcopal Church for some serious deviation from the accepted canons, putting a word in a new place in the baptismal service, we believe, in order to make the sentence good English. The Chicago bishop warned our Tyng off, but he had been before wrathy bishops on similar charges himself, and he knew at what average to rate those unwieldy ecclesiastics. He preached in Cheney's church directly against the bishop, and never had that church so immense crowd inside its walls before. People so love to take a little foroidden fruit, especially Chicago people. Ah, Tyng, you too are becoming a heathen Chener

An Hour with the "Sphing."

President Grant at Long Branch again con versed quite freely with the HERALD correspondent yesterday, and in his terse and well considered sentences set at rest many troublesome questions now being agitated. He said he needed Minister Bancroft at Berlin just now, and could not accept his resignation until Kaiser William had decided the San Juan question; that the new treaty would be fixed all right by October next; that he named General Meagher's son for a cadetship at West Point, but found Congressman Roosevelt was ahead of him: that he had had nothing whatever to do with appointing Brigham Young's son: that he ac cepted the republican nomination for the Presidency originally because he felt that he might heal many disagreements in the party by so doing, and that he did not like the prospects if a democrat were elected; and that while he could not speak for Sherman, although they were warm friends, he felt sure Sherman could never accept a democratic platform on which to run for the Presidency, because Davis and the fire-eaters would always pull the democracy back from any new departure they might attempt. Mr. Boutwell's financial policy was satisfactory, and he did not believe in changing it. Mr. Fish was not likely to have had any very serious quarrel with Minister Catacazy, our relations with Russia were very cordial, and Prince Alexis was certain to receive a hearty welcome, officially and unofficially, on his arrival in this country.

These, in brief, are the statements which the President made to our correspondent yes terday, and his free expression them will not only go a great way toward relieving any suspense or anxiety the country may have felt upon the subjects discussed, but will teach the people, who have only half understood their Chief Magistrate, that he is not the deep, designing sphinx his political opponents call him. When the President so freely communicates his private views upon public subjects to the press we may feel sure that he is plotting no dire conspiracy and shaping no unwelcome policy in his more secluded hours.

The Crevasse at New Orleans. The good people of the Crescent City have nother dread sensation over the partial submersion of their city by another break in the levees This time, however, it is a canal levee on the north of the city, the usually sluggish waters of the canal having been increased to an alarming volume by back water from Lake Ponchartrain and the late crevasse at Bounet Carre. The levees had been greatly weakened by the inexcusable removal of part of the earth composing them in order to fill up vacant marsh lots in the city. The fruit of this unparalleled thoughtlessness is visible now in the partial submersion of the city, an area of over six miles being covered by water six or seven feet deep, and twenty-five hundred houses, that have hitherto rested on the comparatively secure basis of the New Orleans foundations, standing at present in the midst of a lake. The great crevasse at Bonnet Carre ought to have been warning enough, it would seem, to secure an early repairing of all the levees, instead of a partial demolition of any of them: But the fact is otherwise, and the result is an immense loss of property and an immeasurable amount of desolation and inconvenience.

The lesson, however, is the same. Strong levees are essential to the safety of one of the richest and most beautiful cities of the Unionindeed one of the greatest shipping ports and the people are unable, mainly through an unsettled city government, to build them, the general government should give them aid. A few millions would probably patch these levees where they are insecure at present, and, as time progresses. New Orleans and the Mississippi valley, with their wonderful recuperative powers and the continuance of peace and prosperity, will be fully able to keep them in repair hereafter.

A Good Iden-Let Them Come.

It is reported that a company of London editors are coming over here this summer for an extensive tour in the United States and the New Dominion. We hope they will come The idea is a good one. As a rule the journalists of the British metropolis and of the "three kingdoms" are amusingly ignorant of the geography of the United States, of their political divisions of sections and States, and of their local and national political institutions. In a business point of view, therefore, the London editor, especially if he has "done" the European Continent and is casting about for new fields for useful information combined with sight-seeing, cannot do better than make a summer tour through the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard. He will find here no old ruins or relics of the Roman empire and the Middle Ages, but he will find in our great lakes, rivers, waterfalls, cañons, mountains, prairies and deserts, all the natural beauties and wonders of Europe and Asia, and he will find that from New York to San Francisco, and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, in the growth and development of our cities and towns and farms and workshops, evidences of a national wealth, happiness, power and prosperity without a parallel in the history of any people. So we heartily approve of this project of a tour through the United States of a company of London editors, and "the more the merrier." Let them come, and let them be masters of their movements here, and we are sure that in health, enjoyment and useful information they will be well repaid for their expedition.

EARL DE GREY has resumed his seat in the House of Lords. His colleagues-says our despatch-congratulated him on the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington. The Earl is fully entitled to the credit of baving contributed, by his tact and conciliatory conduct, to the success of the negotiations. We look upon his warm reception as an additional proof that the treaty, on the whole, meets with the views and wishes of the House of Lords. Although the government has the power to ratify without consulting Parliament. still do we believe that the manner in which Earl de Grey was welcomed back will exercise a moral influence on the Cabinet and hasten the final ratification of the Treaty of WashingDom Pedro's Visit to Europe and

We publish this morning an interesting letter from our special correspondent in Ric Janiero relating to the proposed visit of the Emperor of Brazil to Europe and this republic. It would appear that the trip is not popular with Dom Pedro's subjects, who are in dread lest he never return. This fact speaks volumes in evidence of the devotion of Brazilians to their ruler; and, indeed, the Emperor of Brazil is a wise, enlightened monarch, who has labored diligently to benefit his country, and has met with signal success. During his war with Paraguay he was in disfavor with Americans, who feared that he had sinister designs upon the Paraguayan republic; but the loyal manner in which he has acted since the war ended has removed these fears and enabled us to regard him as a bright example to the crowned heads the world over. His address to the General Assembly of the empire at the recent opening of session is noteworthy for the liberal sentiments it gives expression to. While Great Britain is suspending the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland and packing juries to convict Irishmen, Dom Pedro, a representative of the much abused Latin race, acknowledges that "there is need for reform in our (Brazilian) judicial legislation, to provide an upright administration of justice and for the protection of individual rights from excesses and abuses. He favors limiting the authority of the police, confining arrests to cases of unavoidable necessity, facilitating bail and appeal, "especially the guardian guarantes of babeas corpus;" and he desires laws enacted which shall protect "to the utmost possible extent a legitimate expression of the national vote by preventing the abuses which practice has demonstrated to be in existence." This is unusual language from an emperor, because it breathes the spirit of nineteenth century progressive civilization, unmixed with feudal traditions and aspirations.

But if Dom Pedro is notably liberal in his views he is not yet a republican. He possesses dynastic ambition, and his trip to Europe is ostensibly to recruit the health of the Empress and to visit his grandsons, the children of the Dake of Saxe by the Princess Leopoldina, who died recently in Vienna. The eldest of these boys is the heir presumptive to the Brazilian throne; but Dom Pedro is anxious that the succession shall be direct; hence he visits Europe really for the purpose of ascertaining the possibility or probability of his wife becoming the mother of a son. In this delicate and remarkable mission we are sure everybody will wish him success. As regards his visit to the United States we have no doubt that he will be heartily welcomed. He is said to entertain the warmest admiration for this republic, regarding its government as being, in its effect upon the happiness and prosperity of the masses, the best in the world, and his executive labors have been directed to making his empire as democratic as it can be. In view, then, of his general excellence as a ruler, we can pardon the pomp and display which attended the opening of the Assembly. After all, Dom Pedro, attired in gorgeous robes and wearing a golden crown, is none the less liberal-minded and progressive in his ideas. We expect much good will result to Brazil from his visit here. He will be able to see us as we are, and, as a man of keen perception and vivid memory, he will bear back to his realms plans for reform which, when carried into effect, cannot fail to push Brazil forward in the ranks of nations.

Personal Intelligence.

terday arrived at the Fifth Avenue. General Franklin Townsend, of Albany, is stopping at the St. James.

Brigadier General D. M. Woodhull, of Albany, is martered at the Grand Central Lieutenant Governor Ailen C. Beach is solourning

General F. T. Dent, of Washington, is stopping a the Astor House.

General H. T. Reid, of Keokuk, is at the St. Nicho-De Witt C, Littlejohn, of Oswego, is a guest at the

Fifth Avenue. J. D. Powers and family, of this city, have taken apartments at the St. George. Ex-Governor W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, i

sojourner at the Brevoort House. General A. S. Diven, of Eimira, is residing at the Hoffman House. Colonel J. C. Cuyler and Major F. Martin, of

Aibany, are quartered at the Grand Central. Congressman Frank Morey, John Ray and Major v. R. Gordon, all of Louisiana, are domictled at the Fifth Avenue.

Captain R. Townley Parker, of London, is residing at the Clarendon Hotel. S. Keiler, or Berlin, is sojourning at the Hoffman

N. G. Ordway, of Washington, yesterday took quarters at the Astor House. James Archer, of Denver, Colorado, is staying a

the Hoffman House. Captains J. H. Chase and John Gould, of Albany, are quartered at the Grand Central. John W. Young, of Utah-one of Brigham's

branches-is domicted at the St. Nicholas. Judge L. Dent, of Mississippi, is a guest at Fifth Avenue. General Ruff, of the United States Army, is quar-

tered at the Astor House. General John Echols, of Virginia, is staying at the

Miss Lotta is at the Fifth Avenue. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg has returned from Bos on to the Clarendon Hotel.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

Lieutenant Commander Benjamin F. Day and Paymaster George Cochran are ordered to the Congress on the 15th instant; Pay Director Joseph C. Eldridge to the New York Navy Yard on July 15.

Captain H. K. Davenport is detached from special duty at Washington and ordered to the command of the Congress, relieving Commander William K. Mayo, who awaits orders; Commodore Joseph F. Green, from the command of the South squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, and placed on waiting the North Atlantic fleet, and placed on waiting orders; Pay Inspector John S. Cunningham, from the New York Navy Yard on July 15 and ordered to settle accounts; Pay Inspector Caspar Schenck, from the Congress, and ordered as Fleet Paymaster of the Pacinic fleet; Paymaster Adolphus Marix, from the Congress, and placed on waiting orders; Boatswaid James C. Walton, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and ordered to the Severn.

The United States steamer Ticonderoga, now at Portsmouth, N. H., has been ordered to the Brazil station, and the Shawmut, at New York, will soon leave for Key West.

Departure of the Monitor Fleet from Key

West. KEY WEST, Fla., June 5, 1871. All the monitors stationed at Key West, except the Terror, left for Norfolk this morning.

CHARTER ELECTION IN NORWICH.

NORWICE, Conn., June 5, 1871. In the charter election to-day James Lloyd Greene epublican, was elected Mayor over James A dates on the republican ticket were elected by an average majority of 300. Last year James A. Hovey, democrat, was elected by 350 majority.

## AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-BENEFIT OF MISS PANNY DAVENPORT .- One of the brightest, most light spirited and most popular of the boyy of fair night, and her friends crowded boxes and circles in such numbers that it would seem as if all the patrons of the Fifth avenue theatre were included in her circle of admirers. The play was "London Assurauce," and the part of Lady Gay Spanker is admira gamed a sort of exclusive copyright of it now in this city, for she invests it with a dash, insouciance, contagious humor and rollicking spirit—never transgressing bounds, however—archaess and winning grace that carry the audience with her as willing captives. At her entrance last night she was greeted with hearty and contained appliance, such as only genuine paotic favorue might look for. A young notate at, of very prepossessing appearance, named miss Julia Gaylord, essayer the part of Grace Harkaway, and made a decided success. There is a freshness, racest and engaging mabner about her, combined with ease and stage knowledge that wo rarely find in a debucante. The nervousness which is a necessary concomitant of a debut did not seem to mar her acting to any very noticeable exteat. Mr. Davenport vounteered for his daughter's benefit to play Sir harcourt, and his rendering of that character is too well known to need comment here. Mr. Harkins' Dazzle was a neat, well considered piece of acting. Lewis' quaint, peculiar humor was almirably shown as the lawyer, and Davidge, who seems to have all the stage papas at his lingers' ends, made a worthy parent to Grace. Mr. Burnett, was played Dolly Soanker, is one of the most promising and reliable young actors in the company. The weak feature in the cast was Charles Courtley, which was spolled by the unfortunate memor of sizesking adopted by Mr. Parkes. Spasnodic utterances are not calculated to produce an impression otherwise than very disagreeable, we would suggest to Signor Padorant, who plays a city, for she invests it with a dash, insouciance, Sparso it uncrances are not calculated to produce an impression otherwise than very disagreeable. We would suggest to Signor Padorani, who plays a violin sole every night during the enti-actes, to change his selection occasionally, as even "The Moraing lift" becomes tire-ome when heard too often. To-signt the energetic stage manager, Harsins, has a benefit in "Man and Wife." His Gooffrey Delamanus is a powerful stage portraiture. On Delamayne is a powerful stage portraiture. On Wednesday "No Name" will be presented for the first time.

BOOTH's THEATHE. .. The "Man of Airlie ? a Scotch.

man, performed at the Princess' theatre, London, for one hundred nights, was brought out last night at Booth's (first time in this country), with approprinte scenery, costumes, music, &c., before a large audience, including a considerable detachment, in full uniform, of the Caledonian Club. The story is that of a young, soft-hearted and soft-headed Scotch mountaineer, amortious of the delusive glory of a poet. So he writes a book of poems, and in ca-ting about for a friend to assist him in searching out a London publisher he finds a friend who wheedles the poor poet out of his £100 ready cash, and reduces him and his family to the first prince and reduces him and his family to the first principles of human equality, absolute belplessness. James Harebell (Mr. Lawrence Barrett) is the poor, creditious, generous-hearted, soil-headed crackbrained poet; and his dear and rascally friend is George Brandon (Mr. J. J. Howson, who, to raise the wind to keep himself from orifling among the breakers, contrives to bring about a marriage engagement with Miss Steeman (Mr. Anderson). The scene of the first act is Lord Steelman's country house in Scotland, in which Sir Gernal Hope (Mr. Sheridan), who likewise has his eye upon the young betress, trings Mr. Brandon to close quarters by threatening to expose his untuitied gambiting liabilities unless by to-norrow morning he comes down with the money. In this extremity Brandon finds in Harebell the friend in need, and, by tramping up a story of distress and sympathy, gets the needful. In the second act harebell's cottage, the happy scene of peacful ural life, is turned into chaos by Brandon's disclosure of the crushing fact that Harebell's money is all gone beyond recall, and that his only alternative is a cierkship in his terdship's business house in Edmourg. In the third act we find Harebell in sailed as the cierk, his wife and baby dead, his surviving boy at his side and his faithful old serving man, Saunders, still vainly endeavoring to listing one ideas of Scotl's practical sense into his weak head. But crushed by the complete disclosure of Brandon's villainy, poor Harebell becomes deranged, delivers his boy in charge to his lordship, and wanders off to the river, where it is supposed he has been drowned. In the fourth act after a lapse of twenty years, somewhat after the fashion of old Rip, he turns up a ragged veteran, and is disples of human equality, absolute belplessness and wanders off to the river, where it is supposed he has been drowned. In the fourth act, after a lapse of twenty years, somewhat after the fashion of Old Rip, he turns up a ragged veteran, and is discovered at the thoughtant of a statue in honor of himself as the poet of the poor. Of course, Erandon faits with the heiress and Sir Geraid is the happy man. This is the plot. As a Yankee would say, "the heft of the work" fails upon Mr. Barrett, and he does it well. He was called out at at the close of each act and was warmly applauded introughout. Mr. Glassford, as Saunders, comes next in the honors of the house, and makes a first rate practical, hard-headed Scotchman. Miss Livingston, as Mary Harbell (the Wife), flits the character satisfactority, and Miss Solden, as the heiress, we are only sorry, has not more to do in the illustration of the sensible, sagacious and loveable woman. The play was neatly performed throughout; but the story is a sad one and does not leave a satisfying impression on the mind. In fact it is somewhat monotonous and heavy, notwithstanding the general satisfaction manifested by the audience from the beginning to the end.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—LUCILLE WESTERN.—The ever

OLYMPIC THEATRE-LUCILLE WESTERN.-The ever popular play of "East Lypne" was performed at this theatre last evening, with Lucille Western in the character of Lady Isabel. The play is so well known, and Miss Western's powerful representation of the principal character is so generally acknowledged, that it is hardly worth while caling attention to either again. The acting throughout was admirable, Mr. Hearne, who represented Sir Francis Levison, being next in power to Miss Western. Miss Coney and Archibald Lyle were both played exceedingly well. Miss Westera is very strong in her oclineation of the guilty wife, and at times rose to the highest point of grand acting. But the play itself, although popular, is not the best for the full display of her talents, and drags considerably in the last acts. The house was good.

Wood's Misseum—"Trage Blind Micr."—A paraknown, and Miss Western's powerful representation

WOOD'S MUSEUM-"THREE BLIND MICE."-A PARtomime troupe opened here last night -the Fox and Denier company. The performance last night consisted of one of those comic efforts of bygone gene-rations. The fashion was to have these as a special delight to children at Christmas, but why we should be asked to laugh at them in this hot weather should be asked to laugh at them in this hot weather after Pentecost is something passing comprehension. Yet here they are, with their droil incoherencies and absurd comicalities, which puzzle the parterre and delight the gallery. A fair audience greeted it. Tony Denier, as Clown, was, by far, the best of the company. His performance with a number of tay figures, as lay acrobats, was very amusing. Of the rest little can be said, with the exception of the melancholic Columbine (Miss Linda de Rhona), who in form and dancing is all that could be desired. See might just simile occasionally to keep up the illusion. The Harlequin is a painataking, good dancer, worthy of a better fate. The Pantaloon seemed, confirary to custom, to be exempt from all the discomfures that are expected to beset his life. Thus, however, arises from his being a "star" who cannot afford to be pulled up by the back of his pants. Red fire and tinsel heiged out, added delat to and concluded the evening. The fun was kept up throughout. The place is good for children, and for them in these not atternoous only.

THE BOWERY THEATRE.—"Pomp," a sensation THE BOWERY THEATRE .- "Pomp," a sensation drama, was last night reproduced at this theatre The piece illustrates social life in the Southern States old slavery days, and the principal interest turns upon the fidetity of a plantation hand to his master. Two effective sensation scenes are introduced in the second act. The villatn of the play. duced in the second act. The viliatin of the play, Joe Hunter—personated by J. Winter—attempts to destroy Colonel Greyson and his family by blowing up a Mississippl steamboat, upon which the principal characters of the piece are assembled, and gives an opportunity for a strong sensation scene. The Colonel and his family are almost miraculously saved by the devotion of the nigger Pomp, and the addience are at the same time treated to a real live explosion—boat bales and niggers being olown about in real Mississippl style. The annable Joe Hunter, naving failed to accomplish his puriose on the river boat, next tries his hand on the rallway, and in order to wreak his vengeance on the Greyson family opens a swinging bridge to allow the train, which he suspects to bear the objects of his vengeance, to punge into the river; but the Irrepressible Pomp arrives in time and sends the ruffian to his last account, turns back the bridge and hangs from one of the sleepers while the train dashes past at lighting speed in safety. This triumph of virtue naturally brings down the bouse, Mr. J. C. Campbell's impersonation of the nigger Pomp is artisale and effective. In the course of the play he sings quite a number of humorous nigger melodies and dances several breakdowns, at the same time mingling a good deal of pathos in the more serious situations. Mr. Campbell received much appliause ouring the night. It is intended to keep 'Pomp' before the public for one fortinght, when Mr. Campbell's engagement will come to a conclusion. Joe Hunter-personated by J. Winter-attempts to

ing witnessed the first night of the summer season at the Globe theatre, and the first appearance of Mr. E. T. Stetson in the sensational drama, "Neck and E. T. Stetson in the sensational drama, "Neck and Neck," which abounds in startling scenes and striging tableaus, the execution and railroad scenes being highly effective. Messrs. Stetson, Gossin, Forsberg and Locke sustained the leading male characters, while Mrs. Meek and Miss Young enacted the leading female characters. Although it was the drist night of its representation there was out little delay between the acts, everything working smoothly and the actors being well up in their parts. The piece was very well received and bids fair to have a good run.

Mrs. CONWAY'S RENEET The well known.

MRS. CONWAY'S BENEFIT.-The well known nanageress of the Park theatre has a benefit on Wednesday, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on which occasion "The Honeymoon" and "Rob Hoy" will be presented. She will be assisted by Miss Minnie Conway, Miss Hawthorne and Messrs. E. La Davenport, Conway, Chippendule and Clarka.